



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

Too much republicanism has made many people mad, so that their utterances are any thing else than expressions of truth and soberness. The fact that Mr. Montgomery, the attorney for the Interior Department, is opposed to the free school system is sufficient to make some of the people referred to publicly declare that he is not only unfit for the position to which he has been appointed, but that if he were foreign born it would unfit him for citizenship. Logically produced such an idea would prevent every man whose opinions upon any governmental policy were not in exact accord with those of the republican party, from holding office, or, if born out of the country, from being naturalized.

THE BASIS of the terms of the proposed compromise of the silver question should, and doubtless will, be satisfactory to every body in this country except, perhaps, a few directly interested people. The unwieldiness of the Bland dollar, and the known fact that it is worth sixteen cents less than it professes to be, are the chief objections to that coin. Silver certificates based upon bullion at its market value, at the time of redemption as well as when issued, will be a currency safe enough to satisfy all disinterested people, and, with the usual silver product, will render a scarcity of money impossible.

FOREIGN COMMUNISTS, Nihilists, and all sorts of anarchists are hustled out of Switzerland in short order upon the first manifestation of activity. The rascals are turned out of the republic with a celerity that dazes them. A well governed republic has as little use for such people within its limits as the most autocratic monarchy. If they are dissatisfied with the government of their own countries they should manifest their opposition to it at home, and not abuse the hospitality of other countries by making them the headquarters of treasonable designs against their own.

THE LATEST proposed strike is a novel one. It is that of the republican postal clerks, who threaten a resort to that expedient as a means to deter the administration from removing them from the positions they have prostituted to partisan purposes. Many strikes, though unwise, are protests against injustice. But the threat of such a one as that referred to is an exhibition of ridiculous insolence that should be met at once by the immediate removal of every one at all implicated.

THE FUSS that has been raised by the republicans because the ex-Confederates who were to take part in the proposed national encampment at Philadelphia were to be dressed in gray aptly illustrates what the GAZETTE recently said upon the subject of the appearance of "the gray" in the section of which "the blue" was the color. As "the gray," no matter what it may do in the South, now represents nothing in the North but a hateful and revengeful memory, its obtrusion there is neither wise nor courteous.

SECRETARY BAYARD says Mr. Jefferson, democrat though he was, was elected President by the advice of Alexander Hamilton, the federalist, for the reason that he was a better man than his opponent. But Mr. Bayard can offer no such excuse for retaining offensive republicans in office; for none but the most reckless could say such officeholders are better men than the democrats who are applicants for their places.

TWENTY EIGHT divorces were granted in Philadelphia last week, and last year in Connecticut the ratio of divorce to marriage was as one to twelve. And yet the loudest denunciations of the immorality of polygamy come from the city and the State referred to. But motives are as large and beams as small now as they ever were.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1885. A gentleman from Fairfax County, Virginia, in the city to-day, says the recent change in the postoffice there is acceptable to almost every body served by that office. Mr. Farr, General Mahone's Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, was formerly of Fairfax county. The gentleman referred to says he met him in Richmond last week, and was rather surprised to hear him say that the change alluded to and all similar ones were proper, as it could not be expected that an administration could get along with its offices filled with men opposed to its principles and policy, citing his own case as an example, and asking how he could manage his own office if the execution of his orders were entrusted to men opposed to him and in whom he could have no confidence?

The following changes in the 4th class postoffices in Virginia were made to-day: John F. Long, appointed postmaster at Mitchell's Station, Culpeper county, vice E. S. Taylor, resigned, and W. F. Hopkins, at Wakefield Station, Sussex county, vice W. V. Martin, removed. Trigg arrived here this morning, so that all the democratic members of the Virginia Congressional delegation except Mr. Croxton are in the city to-day. They are here to look after the distribution of the federal patronage in their respective districts, of which none of them has as yet got enough to make him proud. There are eleven persons holding office in the Interior Department purporting to be from the Richmond Congressional district, some of them dating back as far as 1871. Five of them are colored, whose salaries range from \$800 to \$1,000. Amongst the whites is Oscar Newman, in the division of

mineral claims, who was a very notorious character in Richmond during the period of reconstruction.

Senator Logan having arrived in the city, a salute in his honor was fired in the lot south of the White House about eleven o'clock this morning, by Capt. Cunningham, a republican employee of the Senate, who has fallen heir to the cannon with which the boys and startle the ladies of this city. The Captain had about a dozen men and boys under his command, who, after the salute, marched to the General's house, where they were entertained, cheering the offices of the Capital and Hatchet on their way.

The GAZETTE's Washington correspondent, like the GAZETTE, receives many anonymous communications, containing really interesting items of news and valuable suggestions, but which it is impossible for him to use, because no names are attached to them. This will explain why several recently received by him have not been noticed. The names are not wanted for publication, but only as authority for the state ments the communications contain.

A gentleman largely interested in the Alexandria Canal, in a talk with the GAZETTE's correspondent this morning, said he believed this would be the last year that canal would be open, as the C. & O. Canal would, he thought, be permanently closed at the expiration of this season, and that with that closed the Alexandria canal open. He said the Alexandria canal would be navigable this week, and that about three thousand dollars had been spent in putting it in order, but that there was no coal for it to carry, and so far as he knew, only a few boat loads of brick and possibly a few of lime and cement. He also said that the B. & O. R. R. would buy the C. & O. Canal and make of it an exclusive coal railroad, and that as Alexandria was the best shipping port for that coal, the Alexandria Canal would have to be the eastern terminus of that road; that that fact had greatly increased the value of the aqueduct bridge, and that as the Government had failed to accept the terms of the last bill for the purchase of that bridge, it would never again have another chance to buy at such a low figure.

Workmen are engaged to-day in preparing for the erection of a stage around the top of the Washington Monument on which to stand and repair the damage done to the capstone by the lightning on Friday last. Electricians here say the cause of the damage referred to is the incapacity of the present conductor, and express surprise that Col. Casey was unaware of that fact.

The Treasury Department was informed to-day that J. H. Aufenorte, the clerk in the sub-Treasury at New Orleans who has defaulted to the amount of over fifty thousand dollars, has safely crossed the Mexican border.

The office of the collector of internal revenue for the Danville district was turned over to Mr. Helm to-day. That of the Richmond district will be turned over to Mr. Elliott on the 15th. The headquarters of the first named district will be moved back to Danville, and those of the latter to Richmond.

The most fashionable people in the city compose the larger part of the audiences at the cheap summer opera season now in progress here.

The demi monde, having been previously notified by the police that they would not be admitted into the grounds of the White House at last Saturday's first concert of the Marine band there, remained away.

Georgians here say the appointment of John W. Nelms as U. S. Marshal for the Northern district of Georgia should not have been made, and that it was his position as superintendent of the State convicts that gave him influence with Senators Colquitt and Brown, one of whom, if not both, contracts for the work of those convicts.

The latest rumor here about the Marshalship of the District of Columbia is that it will be given to a New Yorker, an old and personal friend of the President. Marshal McMichael thinks his resignation, tendered as soon as the President was inaugurated, will soon be accepted. Anticipating that event he entertained a number of his friends at breakfast yesterday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General W. S. Rosecrans to day assumed the duties of Register of the Treasury.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who is now in Philadelphia, is again suffering with gout. A law goes into effect in Ohio this month requiring all wages to be paid weekly in cash.

Commander Lewis Clark, of the U. S. steamer Alliance, died at Key West yesterday.

Telegrams from Tiflis, Simla and Teheran give no news of the reported murder of the Amir of Afghanistan.

A mass-meeting of 40,000 persons in London yesterday protested against increasing the duty on beer and spirits.

The earthquake shocks in the Vale of Cashmere continue at intervals, and famine is threatened in consequence.

Rev. Daniel D. Wheden, D. D., LL. D., late editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, died at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., this morning.

There are now over a dozen cases of small pox in the hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York, all of them brought on steamers from Europe.

The Paris Gaulois says that Russia declines all offers of Americans and Irishmen sent through the Russian minister at Washington to equip a privateer fleet against England.

A meteor as large as a flour barrel was observed at Sherman and McKinney, Texas, about midnight Friday night. It moved in a southwesterly direction, and the sky was brilliantly illuminated by it for several seconds. A loud explosion was heard a moment after its disappearance, followed by a sound like the rumbling of distant thunder.

THE MONUMENT DAMAGED.—It was developed on Saturday that the capstone of the Washington monument had been struck by lightning on Friday night during the thunder storm. As yet the only examination made has been with a telescope, and this showed that the capstone had been shattered at the northeast point of the base, removing a piece of the marble probably four inches in height and thickness, in the shape of a pyramid. The last course of stone, which is only seven inches in thickness, showed on the north side a distinct vertical crack beginning at the shattered part of the capstone and extending four feet four inches, the width of that stone. Through the telescope it was determined that the fracture was less than an inch in width, widening very little toward the bottom, so that the riven part projected over the next course on the east side half an inch and on the north side three-fourths of an inch. An examination made in the interior of the roof on Saturday showed that it was unharmed. The electrical apparatus was found to be in perfect order, and what has happened simply demonstrates that the subtle fluid has ways of its own which are beyond human calculation.

During the storm of Friday evening last, the size of a hen's egg, fell freely at Lewinsville, in Fairfax county.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Midland Railroad Company have decided to build a new freight depot at Lynchburg.

Bedford county is swarming with detectives who are endeavoring to get the names of the lynchers of Hairston Terry.

The storm of Friday afternoon did no little damage to growing crops south of Charlottesville. In southern Albemarle the storm was accompanied by hail.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, the owner of Monticello, near Charlottesville, is a candidate for Congress in New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. S. S. Cox.

The contract of the city of Lynchburg with the electric light company will go into operation in a few days. The company is now experimenting with ground glass globes.

The real estate assessment in Lynchburg just completed shows an aggregate of \$8,388,171. This does not include railroad property, to the amount of \$300,000, included in the last assessment, and not in the present.

The grand jury of Roanoke has found a true bill against Wilson Steptoe and Louis Watkins, charged with the murder of Miss Lizzie Wilson, a white lady, November 4, 1884. The trial will be had the July term of the Corporation Court.

The great rush of tobacco at Lynchburg has ended, most of the sales of tobacco last week being that brought on the railroad. The total sales amounted to 1,366,000 pounds, a decrease of 140,000 pounds as compared with the sales of the previous week.

Dr. John N. McChesney, of the health department of New York, died of consumption Friday at his home in Staunton, where he was spending six months' leave of absence allowed him. He is the fourth physician who has succumbed to overwork and exposure within not much more than a year.

The Monticello Guard, which Governor Cameron recently ordered Col. Wertenbaker to disband if within sixty days from the date of the order it had not recruited the minimum number of members required by the new law, having now the necessary membership, is in no danger of going out of existence.

A hurricane, accompanied by a water spout, struck Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., yesterday, unroofing the Methodist church and blowing down fences and trees. The streets were flooded by the rain. No such storm has been known here in the memory of the oldest citizen. At least \$10,000 damage was done in the town.

Judge Atkins will, to day, give his decision in the Cluverius case, on the motion of the defence to set aside the verdict and to grant a new trial. If the decision is adverse to the prisoner, there will be no delay in pronouncing the judgment of the court and in naming of a day for the execution. The prisoner can appeal from Judge Atkins' decision and sentence.

Several prominent lawyers and a newspaper in Lynchburg have received letters purporting to be written by the secretaries of vigilantes associations of one hundred, in Amherst, Bedford and Rockbridge counties, warning them against defending criminals or publishing anything about the late lynching in Bedford, under a penalty of life fate. The members of these associations profess to be upholders of the law in place of inefficient courts and jurors, and are believed to be members of the mob that lynched young Terry, who are trying by threats to prevent an investigation.

LETTER FROM LOUISIA.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

LOUISIA, June 5, 1885.—On reading the account of the marriage of Stonewall Jackson's daughter, I was reminded of an incident in the life of her illustrious father which I do not remember ever having seen in print. It was during the dark days—the times that tried men's souls—that a horseman arrived at a very late hour at the residence of Mr. Blank (as we will call him), of this county. The belated traveler was dressed in citizen's clothes, but said he belonged to the Confederate army, wished to rest a few hours and would be compelled to have one of the gentleman's horses to proceed on his journey, as he was in great haste and the horse he was riding could not undergo farther travel. To be aroused late at night and to have to furnish a horse to a stranger was something that did not tend to make Mr. Blank in the best of humors. The stranger retired, but slept only a few hours, and before the crack of day was up and asked the gentleman of the house would he please have his horse saddled. Mr. Blank refused to do so, so the stranger went out, saddled the horse himself, and was soon galloping off into the darkness, for the day as yet had not broken. Soon after some soldiers came along asking if Jackson had been there. From the description given it was now evident that the stranger that had spent the preceding night was no less a personage than our beloved Stonewall Jackson! And Mr. Blank was the blank-looking man that ever was seen. "Great heavens!" said he; "if I had known it was Jackson I would not only have saddled his horse for him, but would have felt honored in being permitted to do so." Truly, the Biblical injunction that we should be careful to entertain strangers, for angels have thereby been entertained, must have flashed up in poor Mr. Blank's mind.

Lee and Jackson! as long as time lasts those names will be dear to every Southern heart.

Jackson's idea was to always follow up a victory. How vastly different might the result of the late war have been if so wise a plan had been adopted at the first battle of Manassas!

The weather has been oppressively warm. A thunder shower passed over during the afternoon. The damage sustained by the late heavy rains is greater than was at first supposed.

The people here have raised money to build a pond for boating, fishing, &c. We sincerely trust there will not be any dam disasters during the construction of the pond.

Miss Mary Celeste Winston, of Vermilion, Louisiana, who came on here when quite a little girl, will leave soon for her Southern home. Her musical and other accomplishments, her matchless beauty and, above all, her sweetness of disposition, have made her a universal favorite. Surely the true Southern women cannot be equalled by the women of any other country. E. L. B.

The Cape Verde islands are fourteen in number, and contain a population of eighty thousand. The manners and customs of the people have remained unchanged for years, which is natural enough, in view of the fact that the ruling principle of their lives is to live without work. A peculiar custom is noted by a recent visitor at the islands. His hostess was smoking a cigarette, when suddenly she drew it from her lips and offered it to him. Though somewhat startled, he accepted it with the best grace he could command, and upon subsequent inquiry found that it was considered among the islanders one of the greatest compliments a lady could pay a gentleman.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Burning of the Williamsburg Lunatic Asylum.—One Patient Burned to Death and Another Drowned.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 8.—At twelve o'clock last night a fire broke out in the right wing of the centre building of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum here, and before it could be got under control everything was destroyed. The buildings burned comprise the original ones of the Institution erected over one hundred years ago. There were two hundred female patients in the burned buildings, but all of them were rescued, except one, Miss Smith, of Pittsylvania county, who was burned to death. Another patient, Mrs. Jeffries, after being brought out of the building, wandered away and was found this morning drowned in a creek near by. All the female patients were taken to William and Mary College, where they were temporarily cared for. The other wards contained nearly 300 male patients. These wards were quickly emptied and the unfortunates were turned loose, but did not wander off being generally tractable. When it was found that the fire was getting beyond control aid was telegraphed for from Richmond, and a steamer reached here from that city at about 3 o'clock this morning, but the fire had then done its worst. The Richmond firemen, however, went to work and did good service. None of the male wards were burned, they being located in buildings partially disconnected from those destroyed, and a strong wind blowing from the west. The total loss is estimated at from \$120,000 to \$140,000; insurance about \$10,000. The fire is believed to have resulted from some trouble with the electric light wires, as it was first discovered where the wires entered the right wing of the building.

Extensive Fire in Suffolk, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 8.—Intelligence has been received here to the effect that at a late hour last night one half of the town of Suffolk, on the Norfolk and Western railroad, was destroyed by fire. The flames were not got under control until this morning. The loss will be heavy.

NORFOLK, Va., June 8.—The Public Ledger has the following details of the fire at Suffolk: "Fires broke out shortly after eleven o'clock last night on the south side of Washington Square, and, spreading rapidly east, west and north, swept both sides of Washington Square, the main business street of the town, leaving only three houses standing. It also extended for some distance on both sides of Kilby street and down the west side of Main street.

Almost a Riot.

MONTREAL, June 8.—The Corpus Christi procession yesterday was the largest ever seen in this city, 10,000 persons taking part in it. Fifty societies marched in the procession. Monsignor Fabre gave the benediction at St. Patrick's and Notre Dame. While the procession was passing along St. Peter's street the Salvation Army, which was also parading, turned into the street to reach Mechanics' Hall. The crowd watching the Catholic procession savagely attacked the Salvationists, bruising some of them badly. Had it not been for the priests and other persons in the Corpus Christi procession restoring order a number of lives must have been lost.

A Delirious Negro.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Charles Bradford, a colored man, 20 years old, escaped from the county hospital last night while suffering from delirium consequent upon typhoid fever. Bradford was in an almost nude condition. He ran along Robey street to Van Buren, where he boarded a street car, creating a panic among the passengers. After he had ridden six blocks he was captured at Western Avenue by an officer, but he escaped from the policeman and ran around the neighborhood causing great consternation. Finally entering the house of a Mr. Elkans, he was recaptured and returned to the hospital.

The Earthquake in Cashmere.

CALCUTTA, June 8.—Dispatches continue to be received here about the earthquake in the Vale of Cashmere. Whole villages have been destroyed, and Dubgoud, Janapalar and Orava have disappeared entirely, having been completely engulfed in the awful convulsions. The fort at Garais and the granaries in many parts of the Vale have been swallowed up. A large supply of rice and a considerable amount of money have been distributed throughout the Vale of Cashmere to relieve this distress of the people. It is estimated that two hundred persons were killed.

General Grant.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Dr. Douglas remained at the Grant residence last night and when he left this morning he said the general had suffered through the night and was suffering this morning with rheumatic pains which resulted from weather conditions attending the storm. These pains prevailed throughout the body as well as in the throat where added soreness was felt. Despite all this the general had rested fairly through the night. Dr. Douglas is anxious for the time when his patient shall be removed from the city.

The Cluverius Trial.—Motion for a New Trial Overruled.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Cluverius, convicted of the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison, was to day overruled by Judge Atkins. The motion will be argued before the Court of Appeals this week.

Explosion on an Ironclad.

LONDON, June 8.—The gas which generated in the coal bunkers of the British ironclad turret ship Inflexible, at anchor off Portsmouth, exploded to-day. Fifteen of the crew were severely injured, three of them fatally. The vessel itself was somewhat damaged.

THE REVOLUTION IN FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

Some of the oldest and most experienced of the Southern politicians, who have been considering the subject with much care, find in the federal patronage a source of danger to democratic party unity, which is the cause of solicitude not unmixed with apprehension for the future. The solid South was made such in the beginning, and has continued as such, because of a struggle for the great principle of local self-government, in which was arrayed on one side intelligence, honesty and property, and on the other ignorance, avarice and dishonesty. The battle has been fought by the victorious side through all the long years of the past with all the immense power and influence of the federal government thrown in behalf of their adversaries. It was literally a contest for the preservation of everything that is dear to good men and good citizens, and the consciousness of the importance of the issues that were at stake was that which welded into one solid mass those who labored for deliverance from the hand of the adventurer and the spoiler. The change in the control of the federal government has relieved the States of the South from the menace which has hung over them from 1865 of improper interference in their domestic affairs, and they are now placed on the same footing in this respect as the other States of the Union. The motives and the fears which held in perfect cohesion the dominant party in the South have thus been sensibly weakened; but while this is the case, there are still good reasons enough to prevent a change, for some time to come, at least, in the existing political situation in that section, and if the insidious and disorganizing questions bound up in the distribution of the federal offices had not arisen, there would be no ground for fear on the one side or hope on the other. When men or parties are contending for what they believe to be great principles in which the common welfare is involved, selfish and personal considerations are entirely secondary elements of discord, and divisions are few and inconsequential. But when "place and patronage" become a part of the reward of victory, a most fruitful source of dissension and distrust is at once engendered, and the public good is lost sight of in the struggle for personal gain and advancement. The wisest men of the South see this very plainly, and confess without reservation that the standard of politics must inevitably be lowered by the contest now in progress over the offices at the disposal of the general government, and warring cliques and factions spring into existence. Already in several of the Southern States intense bitterness and animosity have developed over the claims of rival applicants for office, and drawn into the circle of opposing forces men of prominence who have heretofore been firm and fast friends. It has only been by the closest unity that the representatives of good and honest government in the South have succeeded in maintaining themselves, and if they now subject that unity to the strain which a rough-and-tumble scramble for office will precipitate, they may have cause to regret it. The ante bellum days the rule in the South was that the office sought the man. If this rule could be re-established what an example would be set for the rest of the country, and how much better in every way would it be for the South itself.—Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.

PROTECTING DEPOSITORS.—A few days ago the Bank of Mitchell, Dak., closed its doors, and the assignee is now ready to report, but the depositors are figuring with the president for a settlement without the routine of the court. Huysson, cashier of the White Lake branch, when ordered to close his bank, refused, and said he had no funds belonging to the Mitchell Bank; but, on the contrary, the Mitchell Bank owed the White Lake branch \$11,609. He further said that the money belonging to his White Lake depositors would not and should not be swallowed up in the Mitchell Bank failure. On Saturday Judge Wulff, attorney for the assignee, went to White Lake to take possession, and was informed that he could not enter the bank. He posted a notice that the bank was closed, but Cashier Huysson and Assistant Cashier Ryan were present with their depositors, and tore off the notice and proceeded to open the bank. They posted guards at the entrances and began paying off their depositors, whereupon Judge Wulff leaped over the counter and ordered a halt. Ryan then informed the crowd that a trespasser was inside the gate. No sooner were the words uttered than the attorney was pitched over the counter and out into the street. Mr. Huysson continued to settle with the depositors until the last one was paid in full. He then locked the bank, and is carrying the key in his pocket.

Horses have a natural dislike of camels in mass, and can scarcely be induced to charge upon a body of these desert animals, even when they are lying down and tied. This dislike of the horse for the camel was pointed out by Herodotus in his account of the great Persian war, when Croesus, king of Lydia, was defeated by his cavalry horses fleeing as soon as they sighted the camels. That he has not got over his cowardice since Herodotus' time is not very creditable to the reasoning qualities of the horse.—Chicago Times.

A lady in Pennsylvania who pities the victims of corns, sends the following as a simple and safe way of disposing of them. Have in the bed room a small bottle of strong vinegar and a little baking soda; upon retiring soak the corn well with vinegar, and then bind a little soda on the wet corn. This must be persevered in nightly for ten days or two weeks, and the whole corn will drop out to the very core when bathed in hot water, and will not return. The spot will be tender for awhile, and a soft shoe should be worn.

Now and then, as a sort of stimulant to the search of the Scriptures, the announcement is made of some one finding a bank note between the leaves of an old copy of the good book. But the other day a Cincinnati man, engaged in a bank note search, came across a bill which his tailor had sent him thirty years ago.—N. O. States.

There are 50,000 skating rinks in this country. On an average there are six falls a day in each rink, this makes a total of 300,000 falls a day throughout the country, or 1,800,000 falls a week. In the face of this showing the fall of Adam dwindles into insignificance. The fall of American is by no means dismayed by these statistics. On the contrary, he exclaims: Oh, my country, with all thy falls I love thee still.—Boston Courier.

As to Mrs. Grundy. This potent personage has been allowed to rule too despotically in the feminine world, and the ladies say that it is time her tyrannical reign should be checked. But not even Mrs. Grundy has dared to speak against the value of Brown's Iron Bitters as a strengthening tonic for ladies who suffer from debility. It enriches the blood and completely restores failing health. Miss Sallie L. Pauls, Wrightsville, Pa., was cured by Brown's Iron Bitters of back-ache, kidney trouble and liver complaint.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

New York, June 8.—The stock market did not open until 11 o'clock as usual on Monday for the summer months. Open prices were generally 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. lower than the closing quotation on Saturday evening.

Wholesale Prices of Produce, &c., in Alexandria.	
Flour, fine.....	\$2 75 @ 3 00
Superfine.....	3 50 @ 3 75
Extra.....	4 00 @ 4 50
Family.....	4 50 @ 5 00
Fancy brands.....	5 75 @ 6 25
Wheat, Longberry.....	0 96 @ 1 00
Fultz.....	92 @ 0 97
Mixed.....	0 94 @ 0 98
Fair Wheat.....	0 80 @ 0 92
Damp and.....	0 75 @ 0 80
Corn, white.....	0 61 @ 0 65
Yellow.....	0 56 @ 0 58
Corn Meal.....	0 66 @ 0 68
Rye.....	0 70 @ 0 80
Oats.....	0 42 @ 0 44
Butter, prime.....	0 15 @ 0 16
Common to middling.....	0 14 @ 0 15
Eggs.....	0 14 @ 0 16
Chickens per doz.....	2 00 @ 3 00
Potatoes, (Va.) per bushel.....	0 60 @ 0 65
" (North).....	0 55 @ 0 60
Onions per barrel.....	5 00 @ 5 50
Dried Apples.....	0 3 @ 0 35
" Peaches, peeled.....	0 10 @ 0 12
" " unpeeled.....	0 5 @ 0 6
Hacon—Hams, country.....	0 11 @ 0 12
Best sugar cured Hams.....	0 11 1/2 @ 0 12
Butchers' Bacon.....	0 7 1/2 @ 0 12 1/2
Sugar-cured Shoulders.....	0 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bulk shoulders.....	0 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
" lg. cl. sides.....	0 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
" fat backs.....	0 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
D. S. butts.....	0 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bacon Shoulders.....	0 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
" Sides.....	0 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Lard.....	0 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Smoked Beef.....	0 15 @ 0 16
Sugars—F. row.....	0 5 1/2 @ 0 5 3/4
" C. Standard A.....	0 6 1/2 @ 0 6 3/4
" Granulated.....	0 6 1/2 @ 0 6 3/4
Coffees—Rio.....	0 8 1/2 @ 0 10
" La Guayra.....	0 8 1/2 @ 0 10
Java.....	0 17 @ 0 22
Molasses B. S.....	0 12 @ 0 13
" C. B.....	0 16 @ 0 17
Veal.....	0 2 1/2 @ 0 3
Herring, Eastern.....	0 2 1/2 @ 0 3
Potatoes No. 1.....	4 50 @ 5 00
Mackerel, small, per bbl.....	3 75 @ 4 00
" No. 3, medium.....	4 00 @ 4 50
" No. 3, large fat.....	5 00 @ 5 50
" No. 2.....	6 00 @ 11 50
Clover Seed.....	5 10 @ 5 50
Timothy.....	1 75 @ 2 00
Plaster, ground, per ton.....	4 75 @ 5 00
Ground in bags.....	5 75 @ 6 00
Lump.....	8 00 @ 8 50
Salt, A. (Liverpool).....	0 00 @ 0 05
" Fine.....	1 35 @ 1 45
Turk's Island.....	0 60 @ 0 65
Wool—Long unwashed.....	0 18 @ 0 19
Washed.....	0 25 @ 0 26
Merino, unwashed.....	0 18 @ 0 19
Do. Washed.....	0 25 @ 0 26
Shawls.....	0 05 @ 0 07
Hay.....	21 00 @ 23 00
Cut do.....	00 00 @ 25 00
Wheat Bran.....	21 00 @ 22 00
Brown Middlings.....	21 00 @ 23 00
White Middlings.....	23 00 @ 24 00
Hominy Chop.....	24 00 @ 25 00
Cotton Seed Meal.....	28 00 @ 29 50

Flour continues firm with a fairly active demand. Wheat is quiet with less speculative feeling, but we still note